We claim:

1. A method for identifying a compound which decreases infectivity of a cell by HIV comprising:

(a) contacting a cell which expresses a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, and 6 with a candidate compound which binds to said polypeptide;

(b) contacting said cell with HIV; and

(c) measuring infectivity of said cell by said HIV, wherein if infectivity is decreased then said candidate compound is identified as a compound which decreased infectivity of a cell by HIV.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein HIV infectivity is decreased by at least two-fold.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein said infectivity of the cell by HIV is measured by measuring the production of an HIV protein.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein said HIV protein is p24.

5. The method according to claim 3, wherein said HIV protein is the glycoprotein GP120/GP160 or a portion thereof.

6. A method for identifying a compound which decreases infectivity of a cell by HIV comprising:

(a) contacting a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 4, 5, or 6 with a candidate compound and detecting binding of said candidate compound to said polypeptide, wherein if said candidate compound binds to said polypeptide, then;

(b) contacting a cell which expresses a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, and 6 with said candidate compound of step (a) which binds to said polypeptide;

(c) contacting said cell with HIV; and

(d) measuring infectivity of said cell by said HIV, wherein if infectivity is decreased then said candidate compound is identified as a compound which decreases infectivity of a cell by HIV.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein HIV infectivity is decreased by at least two-fold.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein said infectivity of the cell by HIV is measured by measuring the production of an HIV protein.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein said HIV protein is p24.

10. The method according to claim 8, wherein said HIV protein is the glycoprotein GP120/GP160 or a portion thereof.

11. A method for identifying a compound which decreases entry of HIV into a cell comprising:

(a) contacting a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 4, 5, or 6 with a candidate compound and detecting binding of said candidate compound to said polypeptide, wherein if said candidate compound binds to said polypeptide, then;

(b) contacting a cell which expresses a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4, 5, and 6 with said candidate compound of step (a) which binds to said polypeptide;

(c) contacting said cell with HIV; and

(d) measuring the entry of said HIV into said cell, wherein if entry is decreased then said candidate compound is identified as a compound which decreases the entry of HIV into a cell.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein HIV entry is decreased by at least two-fold.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein said entry of HIV into a cell is measured by measuring the production of an HIV protein.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein said HIV protein is p24.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein said HIV protein is the glycoprotein GP120/GP160 or a portion thereof.